

Today's Advertisements.

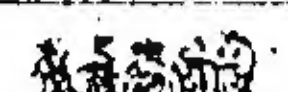
JUBILEE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 18th instant, at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren M.M. are cordially invited. Hongkong, 18th October, 1899. [1306a]

THE GREAT EASTERN CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd instant, till SATURDAY, the 28th of November, both days inclusive, during which period NO TRANSFER of Shares can be Registered. LUETGENS, EINHART & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th October, 1899. [1314a]



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the 20th October, 1899, to 20th January, 1900, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M., as follows:—
From Belcher's in North-Westerly direction.
From Lyemun in North-Westerly, North-Easterly and South-Easterly directions.
From Stone Cutters' Island in South-Westerly direction.
From North Point Battery in Northerly and North-Easterly directions.
From Kowloon Dock in Easterly and South-Easterly directions.
All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the ranges.
The inhabitants of the houses near Belcher's, Kowloon Dock and Stone Cutters' Island are warned to keep their windows closed during the PRACTICE, and all people working in the vicinity of Belcher's battery are also warned to keep clear of that part which will be indicated by gunners placed on sentry for the purpose.
By Command.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Colonial Secretary. Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1317a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship. Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LA PAIR & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th October, 1899. [1311a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship. Captain Douglas, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LA PAIR & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th October, 1899. [1315a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship. Captain Hall, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 21st instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 18th October, 1899. [1316a]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship. Captain Bowker, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.
This Steamer has Accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th October, 1899. [1318a]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IT is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor, Letters for the Editor to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and, unless otherwise stated, will be held to be subject to the Editor's revision.
The *Hongkong Telegraph* has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are required to be sent in by the latest of the day's issue, not later than three o'clock, so as to be ready for the printer's use.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
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AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT relying on the well known kindness of the Benevolent Friends of the Institution begs to APPEAL to their Charity for assistance on behalf of a poor destitute Woman, a native of Mauritius, with four children of tender age, that had been led by deceit to the interior of China, where they had suffered very ill treatment, resolved to escape to this Colony, and came to the Convent in the most miserable and distressful condition craving a shelter.

It is more than a year that the Superioress has kept them under her care for want of means to send them back to Mauritius, but, as the poor woman is longing to be once more amongst her own people and as there will be a steamer for Mauritius on the 14th instant, the Superioress fully hopes that her earnest petition will be kindly attended to.

The Charity of the kind benefactors will certainly be amply rewarded by the Merciful Father of the abandoned.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1899.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS

SHERRIES.

B.—SUPERIOR PALE DRY, dinner wine, Green Seal

Capsule - - - - - \$10.80

C.—MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule - - - - - 12.00

D.—SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule - - - - - 12.00

E.—VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule - - - - - 14.40

F.—EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) - - - - - 20.40

B, C, and D are excellent dinner

Wines and suitable for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after-dinner Wines of a very superior vintage. All are true, Xeres Wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1899.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, October 16th.

Arrangements have been completed to embark fourteen battalions by the 23rd inst.

The Boers under Commandant Viljoen have advanced South of Newcastle, other Commandos remain at Tintwa and Vanlaaneng passes.

It is believed that General Joubert is at Laings Nek which he is fortifying.

Col. Marchand has sounded the French authorities as to whether he would be allowed to offer his services to the Boers but the Government discourage the idea.

No news has been received from the front.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

RESULT OF THE FIRST RACE.

The Columbia beat the Shamrock by half a mile.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—

On the 18th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has risen much in Japan, and is little changed elsewhere. The high pressure area seems to be now central between the E. coast of China and Japan. Gradients slight in the North, moderate with strong monsoon in the South. Forecast:—Fresh E. winds; fair.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.D.M.'s cruiser *Ladybird*, under the command of H.R.H. Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, left Copenhagen on the 5th October, for the Far East.

Dr. Jack, of Australia, who is considered one of the world's best mineralogists, left on the S.S. *Hayes* to-day, for Shanghai. Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., was also on board.

The inquest concerning the death of Evelyn Govett, midshipman of H.M.S. *Orlando*, which occurred on September 3rd whilst out shooting at Castle Peak Bay, was concluded. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A BLUE BOOK issued recently states that the total number of seamen and passengers saved from wrecks of British vessels everywhere and of foreign vessels on or near the coasts of British territory, during the year 1897-98 was 6,449, of whom 2,397 were saved on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom, 1,842 on or near the coasts of British possessions abroad, 1,228 from British vessels on or near the coasts of foreign countries, and 982 on the high seas. Of the 2,397 lives saved on the coasts of the United Kingdom 196 were rescued by the rocket apparatus and assistance from the shore, 419 by lifeboats, 143 by coastguard boats and other craft, 625 by passing ships, and 978 by the ships' own boats. Of the 4,052 lives saved from wrecks abroad, 205 were rescued by rocket apparatus and ropes from shore, and 83 by lifeboats, but the majority were saved by the ships' own boats and by passing ships.

THE Mangosteen has always been highly prized as a luscious fruit, but it has now, says the *Mandarin Herald*, acquired a marketable value for its skin, which is being eagerly sought for. It is said to be of use in the manufacture of polishes, and a number of persons are now turning a penny in collecting this refuse.

EDITORS have a lot to put up with at times, as the following clipping from a Bangkok contemporary serves to illustrate:—Found, a small and doubtfully bred fox-terrier, with collar and dissipated appearance. Owner can get it (the dog, not the dissipated appearance) by applying at this Office and apologising for damage created.

THE annual general meeting of the "Crinagower" Cricket Club was held at "Crinagower," on Monday, the 13th October. There was a very good attendance of Past Pupils of the Victoria English School. The following were elected as committee for the ensuing season.

President:—W. D. Braidwood, Esq., M.A. Vice-President:—L. Shillington, Esq.

Committee:—M. E. Asger, R. Basa, E. Herbst, L. E. Lammert, E. Rapp, G. Rapp, H. Rapp, L. Vincenot.

Hon. Treas.:—J. H. Rantonjee. Hon. Sec.:—A. E. Asger.

The 1st win for the Shield presented by the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., was scored by R. Basa, his average being 23.3.

A RETURN has been issued as a Parliamentary paper of all British ships ordered by the Board of Trade, or its officers, during the period from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, to be provisionally detained as unsafe by reason of the defective condition of their hulls, equipment, or machinery or by reason of overloading or improper loading, giving the names of the owners of those ships which have been dismantled, broken up, or converted into hulks; also of all foreign ships ordered to be provisionally detained during the same period as unsafe by reason of overloading or improper loading.

The total number of ships found to be unsafe through defects in hull, equipment, or machinery reported by Government officers was 15. Of this number eight were wooden sailing ships, three were iron or steel steamships, three were wooden steamships, and one was an iron or steel sailing ship. One wooden sailing ship in addition was reported to be defective by the crew.

In the cases of overloading or improper loading, 27 iron or steel steamships were reported to be unsafe, two wooden sailing ships, and one iron or steel sailing ship. Twenty-three of these vessels were of foreign nationality.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before His Hon. W. M. Goodman (Acting Chief Justice.)

October 18th.

ROBBERY AND LARCENY.

The first case before His Lordship was that of Tang Sang alias Tang Fo Li Tsai charged on two counts, one of robbery and the other of larceny, at Kai Ho, Misa Bay.

The jury empanelled were:—Messrs. R. A. Collins, C. G. G. Stockhausen, T. P. Cochrane, J. D. Danby, C. E. Thiemert, W. J. Marlow, G. A. G. Friesland.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but the jury, after hearing all the evidence and without retiring, found him guilty.

His Lordship reserved judgment, as a charge was to be brought against prisoner for assault and rape near Ah Li Lok on the 21st of August last.

Plaintiff said that defendant came on board her boat and by force and firearms compelled her to submit to his desires. He told her he was the head of a Triad Society, and that among his people he was a king. He also said that he had been imprisoned in Canton for being a member of the secret society, but that he had escaped and was the terror of Kai Ho. He told the court that he had asked complainant's mother whether he could have immoral connections with the woman, and she had consented. His Lordship said the interpreter to tell prisoner that he was a very immoral man, and that it was not the place of accused to make overtures to the mother, when it was the husband's place to have the say in such matters. Prisoner also said that there was not a boat at Kai Ho but what had on board immoral women.

Complainant denied ever having received rings for herself, clothes for her husband, money to buy rice, or money to pay into a loan association. In fact, she denied ever seeing accused until the night of the assault.

Complainant's husband was examined and said that his wife was 21 years old, he himself being 25; he married her when she was 17 years of age. He had no complaints against her; she was a good wife, and she had not had any sweethearts during their married life. Two other men had gone on board witnesses boat with prisoner, and after the evening meal accused asked witness for his wife. He refused and defendant threatened to kill him, and on still refusing two men took him on shore by force, so that his wife was left on board, with accused, who committed what he is charged with.

Complainant's mother was examined and Chief Detective Inspector Hanson gave evidence of arresting prisoner, and finding upon him a key to the ceremonies of the Triad Societies.

His Lordship then summed up this very unsavoury case, and put the pros and cons plainly before the jurors, who returned a verdict of guilty. Prisoner has therefore been found guilty on all charges. Judgment will be given to-morrow morning.

In the small court, Tsang Fat and Chan Ngan Kai were charged, before Mr. Justice Wise (Puisne Judge) for (1) obtaining goods by means of false pretences, (2) larceny, (3) receiving goods obtained by means of false pretences, (4) receiving stolen goods, (5) conspiracy, (6) larceny, (7) receiving goods obtained by false pretences, (8) receiving stolen goods, (9) conspiracy.

The jury empanelled were:—Messrs. E. Maucrin, J. Jose da Silva Loureiro, Murray Stewart, M. von Obrensky, H. E. Mackenzie, M. d'Almeida, S. Percina, A. F. de Jesus Soares.

The case was concluded soon after 11 p.m., prisoners receiving on three counts, 6, 7, and 8, 2 years' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

THE TANGSAN CASE.

THE INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Judgment in the action brought by Mr. Wilkinson against the Ishimichi Kosen Kaisha was delivered on the 18th instant, in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho, against the plaintiff. As will be remembered, the petition of the plaintiff was for an injunction against the use by the defendant of a trade-mark similar to his own, pending the final decision in the registration case, now under appeal to the Court of Cassation.

The court held that as only some twenty days remained before the term allowed for the appeal expired, and the season for the sale of mineral water was already over, there was no urgent necessity for the issue of the injunction. An action for damages could be brought without the issue of any order, which therefore would not be made at this stage.

FOOTBALL.

A RUGBY MATCH.

A very good game of football under Rugby rules was played yesterday on the Happy Valley by teams of the Hongkong Football Club (Whites versus Colours).

The teams lined up as follow:—
WHITES.

Wilkinson. Gibbs. Tuck. L. Greene. H. E. Green. Tullock. Williamson. Castle. Deacon. Lewis. Saunders. Thompson. Benn. Humphreys. Austin.

Colours.

Motrell. Brooke. Kennett. Loring. McMurtie. Mulliken. Stockwell. A. N. Other. Stevens. Shewell. Hall. Hancock. Bell. Lawford.

Fairly punctual to time, the Whites started the ball rolling. Hancock returned to the 25, where a line-up and a scrum ensued. While forced the scrimmage, but Motrell took the ball away and tried to get off with a dribble, Green, however, kicked the leather into touch. A bit of passing was then tried, and Hall intercepted a pass and made a good effort to get away, but failed to get into his stride before L. Greene downed him.

A scrum was formed in Colours' 25, where Tullock secured and sent to the three-quarters, but they failed to get over. Hall received a pass and essayed to get away; he lost the ball, however, and Castle started a sprint, but Hall went in pursuit, collared him and ripped his jersey off. Whites still continued to press, and kept their opponents well in their territory for some time, and by means of a free kick they got right up on the goal line, but Colours relieved and for the first time got over the 50 line, where a tight scrum ensued, and Colours compelled Wilkinson, the back, to clear, which he did well up the field into touch. Hall tried to get away again, but he was well tackled by Tuck. Hall, Bell and Lawford handled the leather but were unable to get out of their preserves. Hancock made an attempt to score and was "grasped." The ball, however, was taken close up to Colours' goal-line, where Thompson had his jersey from him in trying to relieve the pressure.

L. Greene then had a chance to get over, but missed getting into his stride and was downed by Hall, whose side a minute later put Whites' goal in danger. Play waged in Whites' territory for a while, and in turn in Colours' ground, when Captain Waymouth blew the whistle for half-time, there being no score on either side.

Colours got the best of the restart and Bell sent to Hancock who sprung and then passed the ball to Hall, but the latter was collared on Whites' 25 when he looked dangerous. A free kick was awarded to Colours, and McMurtie made a good attempt to place a goal, but just over the half-way line, the ball falling a few yards short. A bit of passing took place and Hall again tried to get through. L. Greene, however, went in pursuit and prevented him from scoring. Each side in turn pressed, and then McMurtie made a good run, but he was not backed up, and his pass was of no avail, in fact, the ball fell into the hands of the opposing side. A scrum was formed out of which the ball was sent to Williamson, who sent on to Gibbs; he made a capital run and was almost over the line when Thompson collared him; he managed, however, to get in a pass to Tuck, who, although tackled, got over. Benn kicked a superb goal. Up to the call of time one side had as much of the play as another, and the game ended by Whites winning by one goal to nil.

Hall played a good game all through and was well backed up by Hancock. H. E. Green was new to the game of Rugby but acquitted himself very well. L. Greene played a fair game, but he does not take his passes well. The pick of the forwards were McMurtie, Castle, Motrell and Benn. The halves were fairly matched.

EFFECTS OF THE TIDAL WAVE IN JAPAN.

An official report from Shiduka Ken dated the 9th inst. in regard to the tidal wave disaster at Yagouna states that thirteen corpses out of 46 persons missing have been recovered. Forty-six injured are being attended in the district school building by nine doctors, 220 cottages were either totally demolished or washed away and 230 were seriously damaged. Those slightly damaged are numberless. Five hundred dwellings and about 600 cho of cultivated lands are inundated, 299 fishing smacks were destroyed or washed away.—*Kobe Herald*.

GOLD IN JAPAN.

The *Japan Mail* says:—There is no longer any room to question the fact that gold in considerable quantities is being found in Hokkaido. The locality is the extreme north of Teshio province in the neighbourhood of Soya Cape. It is called Esashi—not, however, the well-known part of the same name, also in Hokkaido. We can not learn how the existence of the precious metal was originally discovered, but undoubtedly it is there in innumerable quantities, and numbers of diggers are trying their fortunes. On the 19th of August a police inspector proceeded from Wakkanai to the locality. The miners, of whom the great bulk had no license, obtained news of his coming and fled into the hills. They are said to be very skillful in evading pursuit, but it is scarcely conceivable that any very resolute efforts have been made to capture them. Peichin is plainly one of the richest spots hitherto found. Twelve hundred and eighty persons received permits to work there between May and August 27th on condition of paying from a going to a mine of gold monthly; that is to say, from 10 to 15 yen approximately. At Pankenai the charge for a permit is only 1.2 monme. Nineteen hundred and seven permits were taken out originally at the latter place, but the successes achieved must have been comparatively small, for only 167 diggers remain at work. Takiko and Omoroshi are also mentioned, 672 persons having obtained claims at the former place and 170 at the latter. Concerning the successes achieved, we read that a company of twelve men—the Morigumi—took out 1 *kanon* 60 *monme* of gold—131 lbs. in fifteen days, and nuggets are spoken of as weighing from 21 to 134 *monme*—1,218 grs. to 772 grs. The place is regarded as a second Klondyke.

THE TANGSAN CASE.

THE INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Judgment in the action brought by Mr. Wilkinson against the Ishimichi Kosen Kaisha was delivered on the 18th instant, in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho, against the plaintiff. As will be remembered, the petition of the plaintiff was for an injunction against the use by the defendant of a trade-mark similar to his own, pending the final decision in the registration case, now under appeal to the Court of Cassation.

The court held that as only some twenty days remained before the term allowed for the appeal expired, and the season for the sale of mineral water was already over, there was no urgent necessity for the issue of the injunction. An action for damages could be brought without the issue of any order, which therefore would not be made at this stage.

ARREST OF FIVE FOREIGNERS AT YOKOHAMA.

ALLEGED MALTREATMENT OF JAPANESE.

A sensation has been caused in Yokohama to-day, says the *Japan Gazette* of the 10th inst., owing to the arrest of five foreigners last night and this morning on warrants issued by Public Prosecutor Tsutsumi Sadajiro of the Yokohama District Court. The foreigners arrested belong to the N. Y. European liner *Tamba-maru*, which left here for Europe at noon to-day. They are Mr. De la Haye, Chief Officer, Mr. Charles Hill, Second Officer, Mr. H. R. Kent, Third Officer, Mr. J. L. Waller, Third Engineer, and Mr. Daniel Walar (?), Fourth Officer. Of these all but Mr. Kent were arrested last night at the English habita by the Water Police, while the last-named was placed under arrest this morning. They were examined at the Saibansho this morning and are now detained in the Negishi prison pending further examination. It appears that the *Tamba-maru*, on her way to Yokohama from Europe, called at Moji on the night of September 30th last, and while she was at anchor at that port the foreigners, it is alleged, unlawfully tied a Japanese quartermaster, named Umebe Toyomatsu, and assaulted and injured him. The steamer left Moji on the 1st inst., arriving at Yokohama on the morning of the 3rd. On arrival at Yokohama the Japanese quartermaster lodged a complaint through Mr. Tanaka in the Yokohama Court against the five foreigners, charging them with assault and battery. Thereupon the Court issued warrants for the arrest of the foreigners, which have been executed by the Water Police as mentioned above.

Mr. Charles Hill was transferred to the *Kochi-maru* upon the *Tamba*'s arrival at Yokohama.

"BOHILLA'S" ROUGH TIME.

The P. & O. steamer *Bohilla* arrived at Nagasaki on Saturday morning, says the *Kobe Herald* of 12th inst., six days out from Hongkong. On her way up, she encountered very bad weather, traces of which she bore on arrival, among other things, her funnel being almost white. At one time it was feared the funnel would be carried away by the seas that swept the vessel, but this calamity was averted by strengthening the funnel with stays. The wheel and two compasses aft were swept overboard during the voyage.

THE AMERICAN IN MANILA.

The American annexation of the Philippines has resulted in curious complications, a country which boasts of being the freest in the world, and which certainly affords a great amount of liberty to citizens in its own dominions. We read in an English paper that the American postal authorities have ordered all copies of three pamphlets written by Edward Atkinson, vice-president of the anti-imperialist league, to be taken out of the mails for Manila. These pamphlets are two compilations under the titles, "The Cost of National Crime" and "The Hell of War and its Penalties," in one document, and Criminal Aggression, in another, and against the policy of territorial expansion and against war. All three have been presented in senate debates, and hence have been printed in *The Congressional Record*. They are excluded from the Manila mails on the ground that they would tend to produce dissatisfaction and insubordination among the American troops there, encourage the natives who are in rebellion, and deter the neutral Filipinos from espousing the American cause. We do not believe that such interference with the mails will have the supposed effect the postal authorities imagine. The papers or tracts from the mails will still reach Manila in letters, if not by book post. It will be absolutely impossible for Americans to open all letters going to Manila, or for them to have a press censor, as in Russia, to cut out or obliterate what they consider objectionable matter. The present interference will only tend to advertise the views of those who object to the "imperialist" policy of the government. Nothing in these days of printing can be absolutely hidden by any government. The nihilists have proved this over and over again in Russia, where the official machinery for keeping things dark is much better understood than in America, or any other country perhaps in the whole world. Truth always eventually prevails, and if the views inculcated by the pamphlets, which the American postal authorities are trying to suppress are false, although they may perhaps do a certain amount of mischief before truth comes to the front, they cannot long survive. The present action of the postal department in America will we think give them a wider circulation, and perhaps a greater importance than their own intrinsic merits warrant.—*Reynolds Times*.

LIEUT. PEARY'S ADVENTURES.

Lieut. Peary's steamer *Windward* arrived at Briggs in Newfoundland, after fifteen months in the Arctic regions. The *Windward* reached a point fifty miles further north than did Dr. Nansen's ice-master, *Sverdrup*, in the *Fram*. Peary found Greeley's house undisturbed, with the effects lying about and the remains of the last meal on the table. He secured Greeley's original records, and also the sextant of Lieutenant Beaumont, of the Nares expedition, and papers, which he is sending to the Arctic Club of New York. He met with a serious storm on his second trip off Fort Conger in January, and was compelled to shelter in a cavity in an iceberg. Peary's feet were badly frozen, and Dr. Dieckmann was compelled to amputate seven toes. The injuries prevented his subsequent attempt to get north. Ellsworth and Grinnell lands were thoroughly explored to their western extremes. The cold was intense, and 100 days of frost were frequently registered. The *Windward* will fit up at St. John's and proceed north next year for a three years' trip. Lieutenant Peary joining her at Etah. The results of the expedition are scientifically valuable, but the northern record was not reached.

OF INTEREST TO WOULD-BE SHAREHOLDERS.

A case of some importance to bankers and directors of public companies was decided the other day in the Lord Mayor of London's Court. A limited company had issued prospectus offering certain shares to their existing shareholders, with a statement to the effect that the list would be closed on Thursday, April 27th. A certain shareholder who had made application for his proportion of shares, had his letter returned to him marked "list closed," and the shares were refused him. For the plaintiff it was proved that the application reached the bank on the Thursday in question, but the defence was that it is the general practice of bankers to close lists at 4 p.m. on the closing day, and to refuse all applications received after that hour.

On the 17th inst. a case was decided at 4 p.m. being treated as received on the next day. It was pointed out that no particular hour had been fixed by the prospectus for the closing of the list, and that consequently no argument of the plaintiff's counsel, it must be assumed, to the effect that the application was received on the Thursday, was of any avail.

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The court held that as only some twenty days remained before the term allowed for the appeal expired, and the season for the sale of mineral water was already over, there was no urgent necessity for the issue of the injunction. An action for damages could be brought without the issue of any order, which therefore would not be made at this stage.

Judge—Mr. Alderson, son of Baron Alderson, (who was also a judge—a real one, at home) and brother of the present Marchioness of Salisbury, our Prime Minister's wife. He was a bachelor. Then there were the employees of the Home Company, Messrs. Duguid (an Aberdonian), Helms, Tidman, and Crookshanks, the last of whom, however, did not live in Kuching, and who was the only one of the number who had the good sense to be married, and that to a most charming lady, as remarkable in beauty as the "was unfortunate when nearly killed, and left for dead, by the miserable Chinese rebels, from which sad plight Dr. McDougall, M.D., (the bishop) rescued her and brought her round. Besides these, there were one or two young missionaries under the bishop's wing; and these were all that formed the "society" of the place. Of the others, there were several Government officers belonging to the mission, as well as the Home Company, but they require no particular or detailed notice, though on the occasion of balls, such was the death of ladies that ill fraterized.—*Strait Times*.

THE TRANSVAAL CAMPAIGN.

A GUNNER OFFICER'S FORECAST.

(Daily Telegraph.)

An English artillery officer who has recently arrived out in South Africa on special duty has been interviewed, and in reply to inquiries about the coming campaign has made some statements which may be of service to our friends the enemy. He is reported to have said:—

The Boers have talked so much about their rifle practice that the War Office has very sensibly decided that in this campaign the rifle will be out of it. The advance will be under a paralysing fire from a line several miles long, and at an average distance of a mile and a half, which is perfect for artillery but impossible for rifle-fire. The Boers' sole idea of fighting is lying quietly and calmly behind a kopje, and taking slow and deliberate aim. He has never known what it is to have to lie quietly while comrades are being snatched around him by a deadly hail of bullets falling from the sky. His idea of artillery is something that comes straight at him, like a rifle bullet, and can be dodged by getting behind a big stone. It will come as a revelation to him to find bullets falling from above into his ranks, and to see hundreds of yards behind, killing his horses and picking of men, lying like ants in their holes. The result will be a panic. The well-disciplined troops of Europe cannot resist it. Meanwhile, the cavalry will be stealing up, taking advantage of every bit of cover, and followed by the infantry. Under a shell fire, such as I have described, cavalry can advance to within 700 yards of the point of attack, which they quietly flank. Then, at a signal, a terrible final volley of shrapnel is poured in; the order to charge is given; and before they know it, the Boers will be among the sabres and lances, with the bayonet of the infantry just behind. To talk of men lying calmly and coolly shooting under these conditions is nonsense. Half their horses will have been killed by the fire, and what is the good of the Boer on the field without his horse? The Boer artillery will be the first object of attack, and before it has been in action an hour, half the guns will be either disabled or deserted, for I am told they have a poor idea of artillery. The whole theory of this plan of attack is to render the rifle and long-range marksmanship useless. With the number of troops at the disposal of the British, the Boers will be surrounded and forced to open, where they will be cut to pieces. Personally, I am convinced that thousands of Boers will not get a bullet home—they won't have the chance.

THE CAMPAIGN OUTLOOK.

The following observations appearing in the *Singapore Free Press* derived from an authority who knows Natal and the Transvaal, are of interest at this moment when war in the Transvaal has just commenced:—

"Guerilla warfare in the Transvaal is impossible. There are no fastnesses for the guerrillas to fall back on. (And so quite unlike the Philippines, for instance, or Acheen.) It is the easiest of all countries to scout and poor Colley, the most forbearing of men, could not refrain from writing that the Bronkhorstpruit massacre (in which the 94th were cut up on route march, during peace time, with the band playing) had the mightiest have been avoided had the officer commanding the troops (Col. Anstruther) observed the commonest precautions of security.

The attack of Sir Penn Symon's troops by the Boers from Lang's Nek, Bothas Pass, and Vrijheid, will be exceedingly difficult to manage simultaneously, as each force will have to emerge from a defile, be it mountain pass or river-drift, some fifty to sixty miles from flank to flank. Should the English commander be well served with information the attack will be disastrous.

The *Illustrated* article you published the other day does not give sufficient weight to the fact that no one has yet been able to keep a Burgher force together for even four months. They will go back to their farms. This was pointed out to me, on two occasions, by, curiously enough, the present Quartermaster-General and the present Adjutant-General when undertaking operations against the Basutos with Colonial troops, again and again, because the troops only enlisted for a maximum of six months. The inability of an irregular army to keep the field for any length of time, only recently exemplified on the N.W. frontier of India, is of course all in our favour.

I do not think we shall move more than a single division on any single line. Cavalry will scarcely operate from Delagoa Bay on account of horse sickness, which is more than usually virulent on this route.

The Boer, as a mounted rifleman, has a most deadly fear of cavalry. Read "Colley's Life" and you will see that the charge at Lang's Nek by a few King's Dragoon Guards must have been successful against dismounted Boers, had the support been also composed of horse soldiers and not mounted infantry. I remember so well in the Cavalry Maneuvres of 1890, Colonel Hutton, then a peevish advocate of mounted infantry, was utterly taken aback by an order to march his force of mounted infantry about 300 some six miles or so through hostile country. "Any cavalry support, Sir?" "No." Well, he moved no great distance, on the Downs, remember, before "swoop" and a squadron of the 19th Hussars was into him. And by no means our best squadron—a Nineteenth Major told me. Not a single great power believes in mounted infantry. "A hermaprodite" arm, they blunderly think.

Sir Penn Symon's should know his country well as an old 44th man. It is particularly fortunate that he has an intimate knowledge of mounted infantry, and consequently its weak points, but above all that he has had frequent experience as an independent commander. Remember Napoleon's remark on how very few commanders can act without some one at their elbows. Pomeroy Colley on the other hand, illustrious soldier as he was, had previous to his disastrous campaign, only acted as a subordinate, and had never even as company officer directed men in the field.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Ceylon Papers.)

Consols fall—an issue of 25 Millions expected.

LONDON, October 2nd.

The price of Consols fell one per cent. in London to-day, chiefly owing to the general impression that an issue of twenty-five millions is impending.

A credit of Ten Millions to be asked.

LONDON, October 4th.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is believed that Government will ask a credit of ten millions sterling, of which three and a half millions have already been expended, and the remainder will enable Government to continue operations in South Africa until February.

War preparations at home.

LONDON, September 30th.

The Military authorities are insufficiently prepared for the immediate transport of troops on a large scale; but are working strenuously. It is realised that the country is in for a very costly and possibly protracted war.

The transport *Zilongula* has not yet left the Mersey.

The *Zaythla* started, but has called at Queenstown as her boilers are leaking.

General Sir Redvers Buller has still received no instructions as to his taking command in South Africa.

It is rumoured that undercurrents of dissatisfaction exist among Ministers at the miscarriage and delay of the Military measures. The utter failure of the transport arrangements is by one side attributed to the fact of a civilian controlling the War Office. Lord Lansdowne, on the other hand, complains that the Colonial Office need throughout with absolute disregard to the Military aspects of the situation.

Competent judges fear that a complete Army Corps cannot be placed in the field before Christmas.

The Remount Department is ransacking Europe, and America and is buying at emergency prices mules and horses which still require to be broken in. Public discontent is rising, and is bound to find early expression, coupled, possibly, with a tribute of admiration universally felt for the smartness and thoroughness of the Indian movement over-riders; and the resolutions proposed at them, adverse to the attitude of Ministers on the main question are drowned by cheers for the Government and the singing of the National Anthem.

The Government have chartered the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer *Formosa* and *Oriental* to convey troops to the Cape.

The steamer *Nubia* also goes to the Cape instead of taking out Indian reliefs.

First arrivals of the Indian Contingent.

BOMBAY, October 3rd.

The transport *Laupura* with the 24th Field Battery, arrived at Port Natal at 7 p.m. yesterday from Bombay.

The transport *Secundra* arrived at Durban from Bombay. The troops on the *Laupura* have been landed, and proceeded to the front at once.

BOMBAY, October 3th.

The transport *Uphata*, with reserve horses and 250 men, sailed last night.

As no further cases of anthrax have occurred, the 5th Dragoon Guards leave on Sunday in the hired transports *Vivanna* and *Patula*.

The Arming of the Civil Guard and the Apathy of the Cape Cabinet.

LONDON, October 4th.

The Imperial authorities at Mafeking have armed the Civil Guard, thus over-riding the Cape Cabinet whose apathy is the subject of much criticism.

Scarcity of Water in Bechuanaland and Rhodesia.

LONDON, October 2nd.

The scarcity of water in Bechuanaland and Rhodesia is causing the Military authorities much anxiety.

The Disarmament of the Boers.

The *Times* says it will be impossible, after what has happened, that the Boers should remain armed whilst the Uitlanders are unarmed.

Movement of Forces on all Sides.

LONDON, October 1st.

The Boers have now a force of 4,500 men concentrated at Volksrust, including 500 Germans who have volunteered for service.

A Boer force of 5,000 men and twenty-three guns hold Sandring, and a force of 4,000 holds Maritzburg.

Three squadrons of the Natal Carabiniers hurriedly mustered at Ladysmith, and started in the direction of the Orange Free State border. Natives have looted the store at Charles-town.

The Duke of Connaught.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Connaught will accompany Sir Redvers Buller to South Africa.

The Venezuela Award.

LONDON, October 4th.

The award of the Venezuela arbitrators ratifies the "Schomburgk line" with the exception of Barina Point, at the mouth of the Orinoco river, which, as Lords Aberdeen, Granville, and Rosebery suggested, is to be made over to Venezuela. The district is a swampy and valueless one. The substitution of Werame for Cuyuni as the western frontier of the colony delivers Indians from the insomne native rule. The chief rivers, goldfields, and timber forests of the contested region fall to England. Venezuela receives 200,000 square miles of territory, instead of the 600,000 square miles she claimed.

LONDON, October 4th.

The newspapers are very satisfied with the Venezuela award.

The Grenadier Guards from Gibraltar to Land at Southampton.

LONDON, September 30th.

The transport *Nubia*, with the 2nd Grenadier Guards, has left Gibraltar for Southampton.

Indian Troops Required in the Sudan.

BOMBAY, October 2nd.

Consequent upon a local Mullah declaring himself to be the Mahdi and creating a disturbance, the Home Government have requested India to send from Bombay a native Cavalry Regiment to Berber on the Somali Coast. The General commanding at Bombay will nominate the regiment. Four hundred Infantry, from

Aden will also proceed to Berber as a precautionary measure.

The East African Famine.

LONDON, October 2nd.

A letter from Sir Arthur Hardinge to the *Times* earnestly appeals for aid on behalf of the sufferers by the Mombassa famine. Lord Salisbury has informed Sir Arthur that his appeal could hardly be officially brought to the notice of the Lord Mayor, but he authorizes him to appeal through the Press or by public meeting.

The Duke of York and the 1st Bengal Lancers.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The Duke of York has been appointed to the Honorary Colonelcy of the 1st Bengal Lancers, which henceforth will be known as the Duke of York's Own.

More Gold for India.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The steamer *Orizaba* has left Melbourne, with 120,000 sovereigns, for Colombo.

Death in a Ball Room.

SEUNDERABAD, October 3rd.

Major Wood, officiating in Command of the 11th Madras Infantry, fell down dead while dancing at the United Service Club dance on Saturday night. His death is attributed to heart disease. The deceased officer originally belonged to the 2nd Madras Infantry, but was recently appointed to the temporary Command of the 11th M.L. in place of Major Farrar. Major Wood and his wife had been in this station for only about eight months, and during that time had made themselves exceedingly popular.

BARON GRANT DEAD.

NOTORIOUS PROMOTER WHO HANDED MILLIONS.

Baron Grant, the first of the Hooleys, died at Aldwick, near Bognor, on August 30th. A quarter of a century ago he was one of the best-known men in England. Between 1872 and 1874 he floated companies with a capital of twenty-five millions.

In 1875 the total value of the shares was something less than five millions, and soon afterwards the promoter was a bankrupt. In some respects, although not in all, his career was curiously like that of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley.

As to his early history, the only thing known is that Albert Grant was born in Dublin in 1830.

Who his father was nobody knows. There is a doubt as to whether his name was really Grant. But that he became a baron is beyond all question. The King of Italy gave him the title in 1868, for services rendered in connection with the completion of the Victor Emanuel Gallery in Milan. *Punch* had a sly couplet about the distinction:

"Titles a king can give—honour he can't.
Title without honour is but a barren grant."

The baron did not begin life with a half-crown and an old hat. He had none of the copy-book virtues. His start in life came from money-lending, but whether he was a borrower or a lender is not clear. Early in the seventies he and his brother opened an office in Lombard street, and became

COMPANY PROMOTERS.

In a little while Baron Grant was one of the biggest names in England. He dangled golden bait, and the British populace swallowed it like gudgeon.

He had no prejudices. He would float anything, from a door-mat to a republic. He usually asked for millions, and the amazing part of it was that he got them.

One day in 1870, or thereabouts, there came to him two Americans—Mr. Park and Mr. Stewart. They had a silver mine called the "Emma," and they thought there was money in it. The baron was quite sure of it. He was also sure that most of it would be gathered in England. He formed a company, and set himself out to puff it. He fixed the capital at a million pounds, and promised dividends of £800,000 a year.

That was not all. He secured as a director Major-General Schenck, the American Ambassador in London. This was the master stroke of genius. Exalted names were not familiar on prospectuses in those days. Investors rushed into the scheme. The million was quickly subscribed, the shares went to a high premium, the company was floated, and the shareholders rejoiced in their prospective 80 per cent.

Somehow it was not forthcoming. Strange rumours arose, and swelled into a cloud of DAMAGING CHARGES.

The papers were full of the dubious "Emma." Inquiries were set on foot, and actions were commenced in the courts. Finally it was established that Grant received £100,000 for promoting the company, and half the profits for rigging the market; that the Ambassador received £10,000 to become a director; that the one did not come from the mine at all; that a report from one of the experts was a forgery, and that the mine would have been dear at a tenth of the price paid for it.

Grant was sued for the return of the money he had received, but bankruptcy came to his rescue. Then, to complete the story, the trustee appointed by the court bolted with the proceeds of the estate.

Another of the baron's finer strokes was a diamond mine. There was a visit of inspection, and while strolling over the ground one of the investigators tripped over an ant-hill, and found it full of diamonds and rubies. Afterwards it was discovered that the diamonds had been carefully placed in the ant-hill, in the path of the tripping foot. When the matter went to the Law Courts it was proved that a leading City editor had been in the pay of Grant.

In private life the baron was magnificent. He once gave a banquet to 1,000 CITY MEN,

and fed them with the best in the land. When the late of Leicester-square was hanging in the balance, in 1874, he bought it for £30,000, put Shakespeare and a fountain in the middle, and gave it to London. He gave as much as £100,000 for a single picture. He bought the Old Red House in Kensington, where the Duchess of Portsmouth, frail and fair, had lived, and built upon its site a gorgeous mansion at a cost of a million pounds. In 1883, after his failure, it was destroyed to make room for smaller and more profitable houses.

He was three times a bankrupt—the last receiving order was made against him on August 20th; and twice a member of Parliament. He straightened a road along which the Queen used to drive; he gave a picture to the National Portrait Gallery, and he made the longest speech ever made by a layman in a court of law. That was at Guildhall on a matter of limited liability. He had Lord James of Hereford (then Sir Henry James) against him, he spoke for three days, and a half, and won his case.

For many years he has been no more than a name. He looked as little like a business man as a man can be.

A DESCRIPTION OF CHINA.

A country where the roses have no fragrance, and the women no petticoats; where the labourer has no Sabbath, and the magistrate no sense of honour; where the roads bear no vehicles, and the ships no keels; where old men fly kites; where the needle points to the south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch on the heel; where the place of honour is on the left hand, and the seat of intellect is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning; which has a literature without an alphabet, and a language without a grammar. Such is the land celestial—fair China.—*World of Wit and Humour*.

THE GLASGOW SCANDAL.

Mr. D. T. Colquhoun, brother and partner of Dr. James Colquhoun, formerly city treasurer of Glasgow, was arrested on Sept. 8th and charged with embezzling £9,700 which had been entrusted to him personally to invest for clients. He was committed to prison, bail being refused. A meeting of the creditors of the firm of J. and D. T. Colquhoun was held at Glasgow. It was stated that the liabilities of the firm were £123,309 and the total assets £44,399, or a deficiency of £78,910, showing 45.7d. in the pound or thereby. An offer of a composition of 3s. 6d. in the pound was rejected by the creditors, who instructed the trustee to continue his investigation into the affairs of the firm.

SHORT REELED YARNS.

Some conversation took place at a recent meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce regarding short reeled yarns for India. Mr. H. Dick, East India merchant, pointed out that Switzerland and Germany were under no restriction, and he was understood to say that to impose any restriction on the Scottish dyers would simply give the trade to Continental countries. He was hopeful that some arrangement would be arrived at which would be satisfactory to both the Manchester and Scottish dyers.

Mr. Henry Brock said that his firm had dealt in short yarns for over thirty years, and he was not aware that they or any Scottish dyer had ever given short measure. He was sure Glasgow spinners, dyers, and shippers would be only too glad to co-operate in doing their best to clear away misconceptions. The present position was that not very long ago there was a dispute between Glasgow and Manchester as to making up hundreds of shortened yarns for India. The Manchester Chamber did not communicate with Glasgow or any of the Scottish dyers, and did nothing to clear up the misunderstanding, but preferred to bring a criminal charge against one of those dyers. Sheriff Boyd held that the Manchester Chamber had no right to prosecute, and that body, he understood, were not to appear. The matter, it was understood, will lay in abeyance in the meantime.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Hall, of the steamship *Seeluen*, from Bangkok, reports:—Light to moderate N.E. wind with fine clear weather throughout.

Captain Ellis, of the steamship *Eastern*, from Kobe, reports:—Left Kobe on the 13th inst., moderate N.E. wind and sea throughout, and fine weather.

Captain Farrell, of the steamship *Mathew*, from Bangkok, reports:—Light N.E. breeze, fine and clear with smooth sea. Monday and Tuesday, fresh N.E. wind.

Captain Rolfe, of the steamship *Yuenyang*, from Manila, reports:—Fine and clear, smooth sea, gentle breeze from Manila to Amoy, from there fine and clear moderate N.E. monsoon and sea.

Captain Williams, of the steamship *Choufa*, from Bangkok, reports:—Experienced light variable winds in the Gulf of Siam. From Pulo Obi to the Paracels light N.E. and Easterly winds and fine weather, from thence to port light to fresh Easterly breeze and showery.

Captain Robson, of the steamship *Haitung*, from Swatow, reports:—Moderate to strong N.E. winds with rough sea and fine clear weather throughout. Vessels in Amoy on the 16th inst.:—*Chepo*, Canton, *Hakui Maru*, *Cheung Hock Kian*, and *barque Contet*. In Swatow on the 17th:—*Hong Leong*, and *Victorious*.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

OCTOBER.

Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1898.

Barometer 29.982
Thermometer 76.2
Humidity 77
Rainfall 5.794

TO-DAY.

On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer 30.13
Temperature 75
Humidity 74
Rainfall 72

TO-DAY.

Wednesday, 18th October, 1899.
Chinese—14th of 9th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 59min.
Sets 5hr. 33min.
High water—Morning 5hr. 22min.
Afternoon 5hr. 17min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 58min.
Afternoon 5hr. 3min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1836—The Viceroy issued orders for the expulsion of twelve foreign opium merchants from Canton.

1860—The Imperial Summer Palace at Peking burnt by the British forces.

1875—British barque *Road* destroyed by fire at Manila.

1892—At a meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China a scheme of reconstruction was approved.

1896—Collision at Wussong between the steamships *Wingang* and *Oscarthal*.

1897—The Japanese battleship *Fuji* arrived from England.

1898—American Peace Commissioners refuse to assume any of the Cuban Debt. Americans occupy Porto Rico.

TO-MORROW.

Thursday, 19th October, 1899.
Chinese—15th of 9th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 59min.
Sets 5hr. 33min.
High water—Morning 5hr. 17min.
Afternoon 5hr. 12min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 46min.
Afternoon 5hr. 33min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1818—Hongkong and Canton Steam Packet Co. established.

1859—Great fire in Hongkong.

1861—Great typhoon at Formosa.

1865—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. formed.

1889—Disastrous explosion at the arsenal, Tachifu, Formosa.

1893—Shanghai Cotton Mill burnt.

1898—Dr. Thiere and M. Vissiere have an audience with the Empress Dowager. Russian troops occupy forts at mouth of river at Newchwang.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Suisse*) to-morrow.
Australian (*Changsha*) 22nd inst.
French (*Annam*) 23th inst.
Australian (*Gulhris*) 24th inst.
American (*Coptic*) 26th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 9th prox.
American (*America Maru*) 11th prox.

The steamer *Changsha* is calling at Yokohama before Kobe.

The steamer *Yuzuka Maru* (Australian Line) left Kobe, via Moji and Nagasaki for this port yesterday and is expected to arrive here on the 24th inst., a.m.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic* with mails &c. which left hence Sept. 16th for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 15th inst.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Coptic* with mails &c. from San Francisco to the 29th ult. via Honolulu, arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow morning via Island Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Isla de Cuba at Kowloon Dock.
Isla de Luzon " "
Simla " "
Liberal " "
Breconshire " "
May Flirt " "
Dr. Huns Jurg Kier " "
Emerald " "
Zafiro " "
Petrich " "
D. Juan d'Austria Cosmopolitau

PASSED THE CANAL.

Outward—22nd September—*Malacca*, 26th September—*Enigma*, *Adria*, *Anapa*, *Bombardier*, *Venezia*, 29th September—*Anapa*, 3rd Oct.—*Impravelli*, *Avion*, *Kintuck*, *Vindobona*, *Hakata Maru*, 6th October—*Japan*, *Yarra*, *Undaunted*, *Idonement*, 10th October—*Ayr*, *Kingsberg*.

Homeward—10th Oct.—*Formosa*, *Wakusa Maru*.

SWATOW WEEKLY SHIPPING REPORT.

(14th October, 1899.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Agents.
Oct. 1	Changsha	Amoy	J. Y. & Co.
Oct. 1	Changsha	Hongkong	J. Y. & Co.
Oct. 1	Changsha	Wuhu	J. Y. & Co.
Oct. 1	Changsha	Hongkong	J. Y. & Co.
Oct. 1	Changsha	Wuhu	J. Y. & Co.
Oct. 1	Changsha	Hongkong	J. Y. & Co.
Oct. 1	Changsha	Wuhu	J. Y. & Co.
Oct. 1	Changsha	Hongkong	J. Y. & Co.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

BERLIN, September 17th.
The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a long letter, dated August 11, from its correspondent at Apia. The object of the letter, in pursuance of the German question, is to make out that Germany, not England, is in line with America—knowing that "Cedric is the friend, not Shon". The letter deals with the deliberations of the Samoan Commission, which led to the provisional investiture of the American Consul, Mr. Osborn, with the office of Chief Justice. "During the absence of Mr. Chumbers," Dr. Soli, the new German President of the municipality of Apia, claimed the appointment for himself on the strength of an article in the Berlin Treaty, and threatened to resign if he were not selected for the post. According to the *Cologne Gazette*, the correspondent, the British Commissioner, Mr. Eliot, was the hindrance to Dr. Soli's appointment. With an indiscretion which any German official in like circumstances would be quick to resent, the correspondent professes to give an account of an interview he had with Mr. Eliot, in the course of which the British Commissioner is represented as saying that "he could not consent that the two most important offices in the Samoan Government should be combined in the hands of a German." The upshot of the whole controversy was that Mr. Berlet Tripp, the American Commissioner, pacified Dr. Soli, and persuaded him not to complicate the situation by resigning the Municipal Presidency. In order further to appease Dr. Soli, "the Commission," according to the *Cologne Gazette*, wrote him a letter in which they gently suggested to him that the combined duties of Municipal President and Chief Justice would be too much for one man. He was assured that in the opinion of the Commission he was "in every way qualified for the difficult post of Chief Justice." In fact, the appointment of Mr. Osborn was represented as having been made on Dr. Soli's recommendation, and by his consent. This letter purports to come from "the Commission," but as a matter of fact the British Commissioner, Mr. Eliot, did not sign it. For this the *Cologne Gazette* fiercely attacks Mr. Eliot and accuses him of causing discord in the Commission. It seems only natural that the British Commissioner should have declined to append his signature to a document which bore the appearance of an acknowledgment that the "suggestion, or consent" of Dr. Soli was required for an appointment which was within the competency of the Commission alone.

The whole drift of the *Cologne Gazette's* agitation with regard to the Samoan question is manifest. It published only the other day a fresh declaration quite in the spirit of the German President's petition to the Chancellor in the German Reichstag, in which the German Government declared its intention to support the Samoan question. This is a German Nationalist solution of the Samoan question. It is impossible for me to conceive that the *Cologne Gazette* in all its attacks upon Great Britain, and its "Nationalist" agitation, can be expressing the views of the German Government, since I have been assured on unimpeachable authority that Lord Salisbury had made inquiries regarding the Samoan policy of Germany "he would have learned that it was entirely loyal, and did not aim at any infringement of the principle of the Samoa Act," which excludes the predominance of any one Power. Another proof that the *Cologne Gazette* is pursuing a policy of its own is its denunciation of the principle of unanimity in the proceedings of the Commission. The Rhenish organ, apparently, forgets that it was Germany that insisted upon the principle of unanimity, and carried it. As for its attempts to thrust itself between Great Britain and America, they will only prove a smile on both sides of the Atlantic.—*Times Cor.*

MR. CHAPLIN AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The secretary of the South Somerset Conservative Association has received a letter from Mr. Chaplin with reference to a recent speech by Mr. Strachey, M.P., who said that Mr. Chaplin's proposal to reimpose the old law, duty on grain in order to re-establish protection in its worst form by taxing the bread of the people. Mr. Chaplin observes that Mr. Strachey put into his mouth almost exactly the opposite of what he said at Wyndham-Parade, where he distinctly warned agriculturists against believing that anything in the nature of a return to the Corn Laws or to the old protective duties on corn was either possible or desirable in these days. He says that he made any "proposal" for new taxation, but incidentally he said that if new taxation were required a suggestion for the revival of the old law, duty was well worth considering, for the following reasons:—Because the repeal of the duty by Mr. Lowe was probably the greatest act of financial folly ever committed, and no Chancellor of the Exchequer would ever dream of it nowadays; because the price of bread does not alter unless and until the price of wheat rises or falls something like 4s. or 5s. a quarter; because the repeal of the duty benefited no man in the country at the time, and its reimposition would injure no one now, unless it be the foreign exporter; and because it would provide a revenue of two or two-and-a-half millions sterling without raising the price of bread by the fraction of a farthing.

THE INEBRIATES ACTS.

The 19th report of the Inspector of Retreats for the year 1898 has just been issued. In this Mr. Holman says the satisfactory condition of all these establishments has been maintained, and that, on the whole, the health of the inmates has been very good. The licences for retreats existing in 1897 were renewed by the justices, and two new establishments were opened at Wandsworth and Streithford for the reception of female patients. Compared with 1897, the number of admissions slightly decreased last year. The Acts, through defective on some points, have, the Inspector says, worked smoothly on the whole during the year. Sections 13 to 20 of the Inebriates Act of 1898, which amend the previous Acts in relation to the treatment of the licensee of a Dalrymple-house, have given universal satisfaction to the justices, the observations of the licensee of Dalrymple-house, Richmond, deserve attention. Admissions to the Acts and the result of treatment, the observations of the licensee of Dalrymple-house, Richmond, deserve attention. Admissions to the Acts and the result of treatment, the observations of the licensee of Dalrymple-house, Richmond, deserve attention. Admissions to the Acts and the result of treatment, the observations of the licensee of Dalrymple-house, Richmond, deserve attention.

SOME CRICKET STORIES.

Dr. Grace's book on cricket is full of good stories, some of the best of which relate to Tom Emmett. "I had been up to Edinburgh," writes the Doctor, "for a medical examination, and hurried back to London to play in a M.C.C. match. As I was walking towards Lord's ground, I overtook Emmett, who was also playing in the match. He knew why I had been to Edinburgh, and asked how I had got on. 'Oh, all right, Tom,' I said, 'I have got my diploma, pointing to the roll I was carrying in my hand. The wicket that day was very wet, and when I was batting, Emmett, who was fielding at cover-point, slipped and fell backwards in trying to stop a hard hit of mine. As he seemed slow in getting to his feet I asked if he had hurt himself. 'No,' he said, as he pointed to an extensive mud mark on his trousers, 'but I have got my diploma.'"

At one time Tom Emmett was engaged as professional bowler to a local club in Yorkshire. One Saturday afternoon he was bowling for his club, but the fieldsmen dropped catch after catch with such systematic persistence that Tom lost his temper, threw the ball to the ground, and said with asperity: "I'm not going to bowl any more. There's an epidemic on this ground, but, thank God, it ain't catchin'!" This bon mot of Emmett's reminds me of Jack Crossland's remark to two fieldsmen who had run for a catch and missed it. "I'll tell you what it is," roared Crossland (whose language I expurgate), "One of you's as good as two, and two of you's as good as one, for neither one nor both of you can hold a catch."

THE ANDRUP GREENLAND EXPEDITION.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13th.
The Greenland expedition under Lieutenant Andrups arrived here last night, having explored the east coast from Angmagssalik in 65° 50' N. up to the point 67° 22' N. The coast as far as Kangerlussuaq Bay was charted, and provisions and stores were established for Lieutenant Andrups's next expedition, which will explore the coast from Scoresby Sound in 72° N. southwards as far as 67° 22' N., the furthest point reached by the present expedition. In 67° N. Lieutenant Andrups found traces of habitation of extinct Eskimo tribes and brought with him a number of skeletons and a collection of ethnographical objects. The expedition made numerous observations of the ice, the Aurora borealis, and the state of the water. Meteorological and magnetic observations were also taken. The expedition devoted some time to making botanical and zoological collections, and took anthropological measurements of the Eskimo.—*Reuter.*

OUTRAGE ON ENGLISHMEN AT BOULOGNE.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 12th.
At about 3 o'clock to-day an outrage was committed in the Rue Victor Hugo, Boulogne, the victims being three English excursionists named Blaney, Motte, and Olive, all of London, who had just arrived by the Margate pleasure steamer. They were walking along the pavement when a Frenchwoman of about 35 years of age, a street vendor, deliberately flung the contents of a can, which proved to be vitriol, over them. The Englishmen were perfect strangers to their aggressor. The acid struck two of the men, inflicting serious injuries about the face and neck, and their jackets were also much burnt by the corrosive. The incident happened close to an English pharmacy, where the victim's injuries were immediately attended to. The woman was apprehended, and conducted to the police station. She has lately been under treatment at a hospital, and it is alleged cannot be held accountable for her actions. She has been detained in custody, and will undergo an examination into her mental condition.—*Times Cor.*

MADAGASCAR.

Things are not going too well in Madagascar according to the *Paris des Colonies*, which may fairly be supposed to speak without any anti-French bias on the subject. It appears that the topographical department of the State at Antananarivo has just published a new map showing the political situation in the colony. The same department published a map of the island at the end of 1897, which was headed with the grandiose title of "The Pacification of Madagascar, 1897," and it would seem on a comparison between the two maps that the "pacification" has been progressing backwards. The areas in which the Malagasy are holding their own against the invaders have increased, and have spread over whole provinces. No reference is here made to the south-west of the island, which it is understood remains independent, nor to the west, where the Sakalava country has hardly been touched. But in the north, in all the territory which was marked in the former map as pacified since July, 1897, the French are losing their hold. The new map clearly marks all the northern provinces as being in a state of insurrection against the French invaders, and the latest intelligence from the island shows that the spirit of resistance has spread to the south-east. The fact is that Madagascar is a continual drain upon the resources of the Republic. Seven thousand soldiers were lost from fever during the invasion, thanks to the incompetence of the French General Staff; no colonists will go out to take the places of the British merchants driven away, and now the French can only be said to hold a few of the principal towns and ports. A more signal exhibition of incompetence has seldom been made, even by the French Colonial authorities, than in Madagascar.—*Globe.*

Intimation.
KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co.
PARIS
Kananga Water the most delightful Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.
New Sensations in Perfumery
RIGAUD'S KANANGA EXTRACT.
RIGAUD'S WHITE ROSE
RIGAUD'S MELATI EXTRACT.
RIGAUD'S YOKO D'AFRIQUE EXTRACT.
RIGAUD'S LILY OF THE VALLEY EXTRACT.
RIGAUD'S YLANG-YLANG EXTRACT.
RIGAUD'S BANTAM EXTRACT.
RIGAUD'S JASMINE or CHERRY EXTRACT.
A. DUC P. L. H. N. S. PARIS

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1899. [1342a]
THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship
"TAMSUI MARU,"
Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1899. [1213a]
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"ARGVLL,"
will be despatched for the above port on or about the 25th instant, and will be followed by S.S. "JOHN SANDERSON" to sail about 31st October.
S.S. "ST. JEROME" to sail about 15th Nov.
For Freight, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1899. [941a]
CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
THE Company's Steamship
"CHANGSHA,"
Captain Moore, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1899. [1277a]
WEST RIVER SERVICE.
THE New River Steamers
"SAMSHUI," & "WUCHOW,"
will be despatched alternately from Messrs. DOUGLAS LAMARK & Co.'s Wharf, at 5 P.M., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for WUCHOW, calling at KOWLOON, KANGCHOW, SAMSHUI, SHIUHUNG and TAKHUNG.
Both Vessels have Superior Accommodation for Saloon Passengers.
Fares, including Sleeping Berth and Meals.
HONGKONG TO SAMSHUI:
Single Fare.....\$10.00
Return Fare.....17.50
HONGKONG TO WUCHOW:
Single Fare.....\$20.00
Return Fare.....35.00
The Attention of Passengers is drawn to the Magnificent Scenery on the West River. Arrangements can be made for the Steamers to stop at SHUI HING to enable Passengers to visit the celebrated "MARBLE ROCKS" and "CAVES."
For further Information, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1899. [1307a]
EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship
"EASTERN,"
Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1899. [1262a]
EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA.
THE Steamship
"EASTERN,"
Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.
This New Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
For Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1899. [1292a]
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ORESTES,"
Captain Palford, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 31st October.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1899. [1221a]
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"HECTOR,"
Captain Barr, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th November.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1899. [1283a]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.


OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"CALCHAS,"
Captain Gregory, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 19th instant.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1216a]
THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Steamship
"NANYANG,"
Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
This Steamer has Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1309a]
THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS.
(Taking Cargo through Rates for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)
THE Company's Steamship
"OANFA,"
J. A. Davies, Commander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th instant.
For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1899. [1268a]
SAILING VESSEL.
FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A.L.I. American Ship
"ST. MARK,"
Dudley, Master, shortly expected from MANILA will load here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1899. [1198a]
Consignees.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"CHUSAN,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Oceana* and *Himalaya*.
From India, ex S.S. *Thames* and *Ceylon*.
From Australia, ex S.S. *Australia*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 11 A.M., TO-DAY.
Goods not cleared by the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.
H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1899. [5]
AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"POSEIDON,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.
This vessel brings Cargo:
From Trieste, ex S.S. *Era. Fr. Ferdinand* transhipped at Bombay.
From Venice, ex S.S. *Massimiliano* transhipped at Trieste.
Optional Cargo will be discharged here.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 21st instant, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 21st instant, will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1899. [1282a]
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BAYERN."
THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, and THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 3rd November, or they will not be recognised.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1293a]

Intimations.

JAPANESE CURIOS.

JUST RECEIVED.
XMAS CARDS & TOYS.
FANCY KAGA VASES & TOILET SETS.
LACQUERED, BARK & BAMBOO FRAMES.
ANCIENT JAPANESE ARMOURS.
Hongkong, Canton, and Japan Views.
AT LOW PRICES.
D. NOMA,
No. 12, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Opposite the City Hall.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1899. [1258a]
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.
Head Office:—TOKIO.
Branch Offices:—
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN.
Agents:—
Miiki Coal Mines.
Kandaku Coal Mines.
Hokoku Coal Mines.
Yoshinotani Coal Mines.
Ohnoda Coal Mines.
No. 1, Ohtsuji Coal Mines.
Kishima Coal Mines.
Yoshio Coal Mines.
Yamano Coal Mines.
Manoura Coal Mines.
Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited.
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Kanaguchi Cotton Spinning Mills.
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills.
Tokio Cotton Spinning Mills.
Imperial Government Paper Mills.
Onoda Cement Company.
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, K. HASEGAWA, Manager.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1899. [145]
THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG EXCHANGE, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS:
EXCHANGE LINES, \$80 Per Annum.
PRIVATE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.
NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.
N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.
ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.
INCLUDING:—
BATTERIES, CHEMICALS, ELECTRIC BELLS, INSULATORS, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, SWITCHES, TELEPHONES, WIRE, &c., &c.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS, Erected and kept in order.
Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.
Trained Mechanics sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.
NOTE ADDRESS:—13, PRAYA CENTRAL.
For full particulars &c., &c., Apply to
W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1898. [135]
LET 'EM ALL COME TO YEE CHUN'S STUDIO
at No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, where PHOTOGRAPHS and PORTRAITS on IVORY are executed at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1899. [196a]
NOTICE.
THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" have This Day been removed to No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor, (the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. POWELL & Co.) to which address all communications should be addressed.
ETH. F. SKERTCHLY, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG SOAP MANUFACTURERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLERS PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.
Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [139]
KUHN & KOMOR,
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, 21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, and 35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA, and 36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1898. [142]
CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and STYGLASSES. Nos. 54 & 55, Queen's Road Central, 160
LEVY HERMANOS.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS and WATCHMAKERS. Sole Agents in the East for the annigmated CLEMENT, HUNTER and GLADIATOR Co., Ltd. DUNLOP TYRES BICYCLES—PRICE, \$150. A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.
Quality A.....\$12
Quality B.....\$16
40, QUEEN'S ROAD, Watson's Building.
NOTICE.
NIGHT SCHOOL FOR EUROPEANS, by an EX-SCHOOLMASTER. Terms moderate, for Particulars apply c/o This Office.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1899. [1048a]
SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, DAGULAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [143]
DENTISTRY.
SUI SAN C, (Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST, No. 4, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 8th March, 1899. [18a]

DISINFECTING FLUID.
1/-
ALSO
POWDER, SOAPS,
Sulphur (Fumigating) Candies, and ALL KINDS OF DISINFECTANTS.
"HOW TO DISINFECT." Book sent FREE on application. OF ALL CHEMISTS, AND THE SANITARY CO., LTD., RETAIL ORDER, LONDON.

